

MANILA lottery tickets are being hawked

Mr. W. Legge had the misfortune to meet with an accident on the Peak Tramway on the 12th inst.

who 6.45 car from Mrs Bellio's garden party, and when the car stopped at Bowen Road station he got out to assist some lady who was leaving. Unfortunately he missed his footing, and, falling backwards, he rolled into the nullah which some recently been formed alongside the railwayway line. No little alarm was felt by the following passengers as to the result of the accident, but the injuries sustained, although by no means trivial, are not of a dangerous nature. Mr. Leggo was lifted into the car and taken to the terminus where, luckily, Dr Harrison was waiting for the car. Dr Harrison got him up into the chair and carried to the Civil Hospital. On examination it was found that Mr. Leggo's injuries consisted of a fractured right shoulder-bone, two broken ribs and a

THE GROWTH OF CANADA.—It is a very common assumption among Englishmen that the growth of Canada is pauper, when placed side by side with that of the United States. What do the actual figures show? At the time of the Declaration of Independence the population of the United States was about three millions; it is now sixty millions—an increase of twenty fold. The

population of Canada at that time was about 1,000,000. The population of the United States is now five millions—a rate of increase thirty-fold. Or take the figures at the time of the war of 1821. The population of Canada was then three hundred and fifty thousand; it is now five millions—a fourteen-fold increase. The population of the United States was about eight millions; it is now thirty millions—an increase less than eightfold.—*Canadian Gazette.*

drunkenness is conveyed may release the prisoner on the condition that the latter makes a written statement giving his name and address, and 'declaring that he has not been arrested for that offence twice before within twelve months,' or that having been so arrested, he has been acquitted in one of the cases'. The new statute manifestly takes for granted the general honesty of a Massachusetts man when he is drunk, an opinion which, in view of the

people of that State, the correspondent believes to have been grounded upon Schiller's maxim that "when the wine goes in the truth comes out."

SEA TRIPS AS A CHANGE.—When exhaustion has gone so far as to produce a condition of positive breakdown without any special organic lesion, a sea trip is in most

ative. The patient has the advantage of the perpetual carriage exercise without the immobility and discomfort of restrained posture, and without its limitation to a few hours of sunshine. The chilling effects of night air and alternations of dryness and dampness, and of atmosphere are almost unknown at sea; and a recovery may in such cases usually be predicted as following almost certainly in a few weeks on ship-board. But it is to the

that a holiday at sea is to be commended. In the great majority of cases a man who leads an active business or professional life selects his form of holiday as much for what he gets away from as for what he gets to. The desire to get out of harness and to escape from the weary treadmill of the recurring cares from which few active men are free is never better met than by a voyage. To such

Fresh air and the incidents that vary the monotony of sea-life are sufficient to give the man all the benefits that any change can give, and whilst the gentle exercise of walking the deck is sufficient to stimulate the appetite and promote digestion. The impossibility of doing anything more energetic than walking the deck is a safeguard to persons of this class; for, after the first flush of youth is over, the sudden transition from a

apt to be attended with risk than with benefit.—*London Medical Recorder.*

IN THE WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT,
the other day, a singular case was tried by Judge Bayley. Mr. HARRISMAN, a West End tobacconist, sued a youth named Manders for an account for a quantity of cigarettes and cigars supplied to him. A defence of infancy was set up, and the de-

son's birth certificate showing that he was born within twenty-one months the goods were supplied. Mr Edlin, plaintiff's counsel, asked if it was not a fact that the defendant had a private income of his own. Defendant's father refused to answer the question and his Honour held that he need not do so. Mr Edlin: I submit that it is a material question. His Honour: If he was an infant you cannot do anything.

aries. His Honour: What tobacco necessary for an infant? Mr. Edlin: Yes, there is nothing extravagant in the order—it is for cigarettes and a hundred cigars. The only case against me in this book is thirty years old, and I submit to this godsend days when we not necessarily thirty years ago may be poor for a young man in society. His Honour: If you have any evidence to show that tobacco has ever been

be glad to hear it. Mr. Edlin: I submit that it is, if it is required medicinally, your Honour. His Honour: It is not suggested that these opium and cigars were supplied medicinally. Mr. Manservant: Yes. They were supplied when he was a lad of seventeen. Mr. Edlin: Nineteen, sir; you may as well speak the truth. His Honour said it was clear that the defendant was an infant when the goods were supplied; he

for an infant, and there must be, therefore,
a verdict for the defendant, with costs.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE
GERMAN MAIL.

the young leaves of the banana on which it stood. The natives said that tobacco juice would kill the chameleon (chameleonee). Expelled indignantly; thereupon they gave one a little tin of tobacco which they had fixed on end of a stick, and heated in the fire till it exuded its sticky juice. The chameleon snatched eagerly at the morsel, and perished almost instantly. If nothing had happened—a fact which I pointed out to a native—"Wait a little, master, wait—soon," they replied. The chameleon had only gone twenty steps when it began to stagger, and fell dead, and gradually sank to stink all over, as if it had a snake attack of St. Vitus's dance. Slowly it swayed away, its limbs were drawn to its body, its tail curled up, and it lay over on its side dead.

**ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE
GERMAN MAIL.**

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE EAST.
Hankow, Aug. 18.—It is quite clear that Captain Gorkovskitchy has charge of an exploring party, five or six hundred strong, that has entered the Pamir country. Its focus under his command is said to be composed of Cossacks and Infantry with a mountain gun more than sufficient to make any attack that may be made upon it. He will scarcely venture south of the mountain Kush unless he wishes to come into contact with the Ghilzais. His exploration is by no means sign of Russian activity in the eastern border of North-Western Afghanistan.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

Simla, August 18th.—As regards the future of Manipur, it is unlikely that the hill states (Jaintia) will agree to the suggestion in that such arrangements will be made with Nagas complete control over Mizo and Naga villages which have yielded unwilling obedience in the past to the British Durbar.

The Government may be expected immediately explaining the arrangement for disposal of the Manipur State, and also allocating the grounds on which Government decided to hang the Senapati and the original General and transport the other leaders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barcelona, Aug. 3.—An extraordinary affair occurred at the military barracks yesterday evening. A band of 15 men, armed with rifles and pistols, proceeded to the barracks and attempted to surprise the guard and force their way into the building under cover of darkness. The sentries were on the alert, however, and drove them back, the same number being arrested, and among the group who were quickly got under arms. The aggressors replied to the sentries' challenge by opening fire, which was returned by the soldiers, several men being wounded on both sides. Most of the attacking party fled, but some remained, and fought bravely at once set on foot. It is believed that the attack was planned by anarchists and speculators who wished to cause a fall in prices on the Bourse. Troops have been confined to barracks, and the arrested men are held by Court-martial.

A sentimental and sympathetic magistrate has ordered the release of a young man named Torelli, who lately lodged a bill in the law of a young woman he had courted, and then wounded himself grievously in the chest. As she had been moved to these desolate parts by the obduracy of his beloved and her parents. The damsel, in fact, had told him that she did not care a pin about him. Since the tragedy occurred she has repented, and an inquiry into the matter has been commenced by their injuries, she has notified her intention not to appear against him, and furthermore states that she is ready for wedlock. The Judge of instruction accordingly granted her request.

A Queenstown liner *Ataka*, which has arrived at Queens town from New York, brings particulars of a dreadful explosion having occurred on board the British brig *Cypria*, in Delaware Bay, on the night of the 22nd inst., whilst the vessel was proceeding from Philadelphia to Vigo with 220,000 gallons of petroleum. Captain Baker, who commanded the vessel, was unable to say what caused the inflammable cargo to explode. The first sign of trouble was at midnight, and the vessel was seen issuing from underneath the forecastle. The lookout man at once called the mate, who ordered all hands out to fight the flames. Two hours later explosion occurred, and then the vessel rose up and disappeared in flames. Captain Baker, his wife, two babies, and the whole of the crew abandoned the burning vessel in a small boat, and were subsequently rescued from their perilous position by the *Juno*, which had come to their rescue. Luckily no one was injured save one man.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Sept. 6, 1891.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash... .. 406½
 " Old " cash... .. 402½
 " New Benares, cash, 482½
 " Old " cash, 482½
 " Old Malwa, credit, 480½
 " Allowance, Teals... .. 432
 " Persian, Oily, cash, 340/400
 " Allowance, Teals... .. 43 7/8
 " Persian, Paper tied 370/370
 " Allowance, Teals... .. 43 1/2

Exchange.

HONGKONG, September 5.

On London—
 Bank Wire... .. 3/2
 " On demand... .. 3/2½
 " 30 days' sight... .. 3/2½
 " 4 months' sight... .. 3/2½
 Cables, 4 mths... .. 3/2½
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/3

On Paris—
 On demand... .. 4.00
 Credits, 4 months' sight... .. 4.12

On Berlin—
 On demand... .. 8.33½

On New York—
 On demand... .. 77½
 Credits, 60 days' sight... .. 78

On Bombay—
 Wire... .. 221½
 On demand... .. 221½
 On Calcutta—
 Wire... .. 221½
 On demand... .. 221½

On Shanghai—
 On demand... .. 79
 Gold Loan, 100 lbs (per ton) \$52.50
 Silverloans (Bank's buying rate) \$ 6.20

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Foulmer & Co.'s
Premises, Queen's Road.)

BALNEOTHERM—8 A.M.... .. 33.80
Do, 1 P.M.... .. 20.16
THERMOMETER—9 A.M.... .. 82
Do, 1 P.M.... .. 84
Do, 4 P.M.... .. 82
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 77
Do, do 1 P.M. 78
Do, do 4 P.M. 78
Do, Maximum... .. 84
Do, Minimum over night 81

STORIES ABOUT WILD BEASTS.

ided in 'The Arab and the African,'

Dr. Tristram Pruen, says the *St. James Gazette*, which has just been published by Messrs Seeley & Co. Dr Pruen has spent three years in Eastern Equatorial Africa and he has sketched his experiences in every pleasant and lively fashion. Perhaps there is nothing more interesting in his book than his account of the ways and habits of the wild beasts with which the sparsely populated country swarms.

[illegible]

Quotations.
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1891.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash....	4961
" Old " cash....	5027
" New Benares, cash....	4822
" Old " cash....	4962
" New Malwa credit....	490
Allowance, Teels	16/32
" Old Malwa, credit....	510/550
Allowance, Teels	16/48
" Persian, Oily, cash....	340/400
Allowance, Teels	48/80
" Persian, Paper tied 270/370	
Allowance, Teels....	48/112

Exchange.

Bombay, September 5

On London—	
Bank, Wire,	3/2
„ On demand,	3/2
„ 30 days' sight,	3/2
„ 4 months' sight,	3/2
Credita 4	3/2

Documentary, 4 months' sight,	5/3
On Paris—	
On demand,	4.02
Credita, 4 months' sight,	4.10
On Berlin—	
On demand,	3.23
On New York—	
On demand,	77½
Credita, 60 days' sight,	78½
On Bombay—	
Wire,	221½
On demand,	221½
On Calcutta—	
Wire,	221½
On demand,	221½
On Shanghai—	
On demand,	73
30 days' sight, (per tiao),	72½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, (par two),	\$32.50
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	\$ 6.20

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falcater & Co.'s
Premises, Queen's Road.)

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	...	28.60
Do.	1 P.M.	...	20.76
Do.	4 P.M.	...	—
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.	...	82
Do.	1 P.M.	...	84
Do.	4 P.M.	...	—
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	...	78
Do.	Do.	1 P.M.	72
Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do.	Maximum	...	84
Do.	Minimum over night	...	80

THE CHINESE BABY.

In introducing a story of the wonderful gratitude of a Chinese female patient and her husband who were treated at a foreign hospital, a correspondent writes as follows to the *N. O. Daily News*:

Dear Reader, do you ever try to have the baby's picture taken in China? The question draws forth a sigh.

He was sweet and bright and bonny that morning, was he not? He had just had his nap. He had forgotten there was a pin or a hard trotting knee. He bore life no grudge. As you posed him in his little carriage he had on a sweet far-away look. Quick! you whispered softly to your Cantonese nurse, a photographer. "Now baby is all right. Now." Yes, all right, light, draws the shutter, and fuses about the camera till the brief dream of Heaven has fitted by on swift wings. The baby comes suddenly back to earth, laughs, crows, shouts, and holds out two dimpled hands to you. Now, the photographer, in his secret heart, hates a foreign baby above everything. Why can they not be sedate, composed little waxen figures like his own solemn infants at home? Why must they jump and wriggle and squirm, flap their arms like wings, and insist on playing Bo-peep at the very instant when he is at last all ready for the picture?

"No! no!" he says crossly, shaking his long yellow finger at the baby. "No! no! you make too much bother!" Now baby does not know "bother" from building blocks but he knows when people are cross, and when they cloud over his little

world. The statue turns to his camera and carries away the plate triumphantly for the child is still now. In vain you endeavor, for the next hour, to comfort the little wounded heart. You thrust for the photographer's blood, but he is the only one available, so instead you pay him six dollars for your pictures, and try again. In the first picture taken, baby is in the lull that comes just before a hurricane, when it is so fearfully, comically still that the ship's sails do not even flap. His eyes are shut tight. The plump cheeks are all wrinkles. The mouth is stretched nearly from ear to ear for the mighty yell that will be here directly.

You try that photographer six times running, and every time he makes the baby cry. Papa Tom laughs and teases and makes your life intolerable. He proposes to build a godown to keep the pictures in. He pretends to draw a check for a hundred pounds on the Bank of India to reimburse your Celestial. Finally he adds a crowning injury to your long list of grievances. He comes in one day when you have gone shopping, snatches baby up in his morning dress, with which he has been diligently mopping up the nursery floor for an hour, rushes down to the photographer and gets a picture taken. To be sure baby's hat and cloak look as if they were fired at him, while his little skirts are draped gracefully over his left ear. But that little face! It is an immitable flash of sunshine. It is sweet, bright, natural enough to satisfy even you. You will never tell how he did it, but coolly declares that the photographer and the baby were

all right, and all they needed was to get rid of you and the thing was done! You even put your pride in your pocket and ask Ah Hong how he managed it, but he only replies sulkily, "You too much blubber you one piece big baby. Suppose all time kly, make bobby, no can do!"

All the same you keep both pictures. Sometimes you look at that first one with its feeblest clothes and the baby that looks like the figure-head of a ship to be called the Unmattered Woo. It is not flattering to your pride as a mother, but you have to confess to yourself that it does look exactly like baby when he cries; then to console yourself you look at the last picture. Honestly, it takes both these pictures to represent an all-round baby.

The Chinese nation is a very big baby truly, and its social life hard indeed to reproduce. Many hands have set themselves to this arduous task. The latest picture, which aims to bring out in strong relief the main characteristics of the baby, finds many critics. Many of the baby's friends think the picture too dark. His nose is too wrinkled. His mouth is too wide. His hands are too large. They indignantly murmur: "What a shame! Now they know in their hearts that the child does, sometimes, look in precisely that way. The uncompromising photographer has a disagreeable way of reproducing what he really sees instead of what you want him to see. What they wish the world to see is Baby at his very best."

In some of this latest photographer's pictures, it must be admitted the baby is somewhat tearful, for all that, so true to life his mother could never take him

for any one else's child. But many a little private Kodak catches in stray shots, glimpses of Chinese social life which are like the happy morning picture of the Baby. They ought to be hung side by side with the representations of him in his less winning mood.

LITTLE OF THE GUN: NOTHING OF THE DOG.

When Rip Van Winkle awoke from his nap in the Catskill Mountains in America, he found himself an old man. His dog was dead long ago, and nothing was left of his gun but the look and barrel. And when he went back to the village of Falling Waters, where he used to live, nobody recognized him. His wife, believing him dead, had married the innkeeper. Right enough too, for Rip had lain on the mountain-side, sound asleep, for twenty years.

A long snore; but it seems to me I'd rather be asleep half my life at a stretch than to stop awake and be miserable. Yet here is a woman who says, "I can truthfully say that for eighteen years I was never free from pain for a single day." Mercy! think of that! What a wretched way to live! Yet I suppose millions of folk crawl along through the world in that style. Not because they want to. Heavens, no! But because they can't help it. This was her situation, and an array of other women (besides crowds of men) can sympathize with her.

She says: "For over twenty years I was weak and sickly. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, poor appetite and an

uncomfortable feeling at my chest and sides, and often tried to obtain ease by holding my sides with my hands. After eating I had great pain; it was like a lead at my chest, and I could not bear it until I vomited all my food up. I would be quite faint from the want of food but was afraid to eat. At times I had bad attacks of spasms which nearly doubled me up, and I trembled up and down the house for hours together, for I could not even lie down. Of course I lost a deal of sleep, and in a morning was so weak and faint I scarcely knew how to get out of bed and down stairs. For eighteen years I was never free from pain for a single day."

A few doctor after doctor, and took a great quantity of medicine without finding any real relief. They would not say what was the cause of my ailments. I was fast five months longer, when one day in 1881 my husband heard from Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Bourne, of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which he said had cured him. "If I am spared," I said to my husband, "I will try it." I did so, and before I had taken the first bottle I found relief, and after taking four bottles more I was quite well and strong.

"That is how ten years ago, and I have been in good health ever since, taking just an occasional dose of the syrup. After my recovery the clergyman said to my husband, 'Your miseries gets about very different to what she used to do,' and he told him that Mother Seigel's Syrup had brought the cure. People tell me I look better than I did twenty years ago, and I feel so strong that I can now dig potatoes

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday 4 p.m., 5th September, 1891.

STOCKS.	When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount of Dividend.	Position per Last Report.	At credit of working a/c. or Bal. Brd. Fund.	DIVIDEND.		Intrinsic value per share as per figures and at date of last Report.	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend.	CASH QUOTATIONS. (For Time Deposits see memo. at foot.)		
								Amount.	When paid.			Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
Banks.														
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1863	\$10,000,000	80,000	\$125	all	\$	6,300,000	113,872.25	(30 on old share and 30 on new issue at 10 p. p. for 1889-90 ending 30/9/91)	Aug. 24, 91	\$210.75	5.62 per cent.	172 1/2 prem. = \$340 per share buyers	
Bank of China, Japan & Straits	1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	1 1/2		50,000	2,111.15	(10 p. p. for 1890-91 estimated to 30 Sept. 90)	Feb. 14, 91			\$15, nom.	
Do. New Issue	1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	1 1/2								\$150, nom.	
Do. Founders	1889													
Marine Insurance.														
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867	\$2,500,000	10,000	\$250	25	\$	770,000		(28 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30 June 90)	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.29	\$96, buyers	
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	25	\$	650,000	204,929.48	(18 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/90)	Sept. 12, 90	\$92.08	6.71	\$67, sales	
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1863	1,000,000	5,000	200	50	Tia.	320,000.00	237,695.48	(50 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 31/12/90)	Mar. 12, 90	Tia. 109.48	9.60	Tia. 260, sellers	
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1862	800,000	4,000	200	all	\$	510,617.50		\$6 per share for 1889-90	Mar. 12, 90	Tia. 109.48	9.60	Tia. 62 1/2	
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1881	2,000,000	10,000	200	50	\$	500,000		10 p. p. for 1890-91 estimated to 30 Sept. 90	Jan. 1, 91	\$100.00	6.56	\$110, buyers	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866	3,000,000	30,000	100	20	\$	25,000	216,615.08	(5 p. p. for 1890-91 to 31 Dec. 1890)	July 4, 91	\$20.83	6.40	\$15 1/2	
Fire Insurance.														
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868	2,000,000	8,000	250	50	\$	160,000	285,007.28	(18 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30 June 90)	Mar. 2, 91	\$182.00	5.71	\$315, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	30,000	66.66	20	\$	218,300	231,876.04	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 31/12/90)	Feb. 28, 91	\$52.42	7.01	\$85 1/2, buyers	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	\$	20,000	108,840.33	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 31/12/90)	Mar. 27, 91	\$28.88	11.66	\$15, sales	
Fire and Marine Insurance.														
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884	1,000,000	40,000	25	50	\$	75,589.78	30,874.54	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 31/12/90)				\$8, nom.	
Docks and Wharves.														
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	\$1,500,000	12,500	\$125	all	\$		52,665.69	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Aug. 25, 91	\$133.13	7.36	\$90 prem., buyers	
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	\$		2,585.92	(interim div. \$2)	Aug. 3, 91		5.00	\$75, sellers	
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Limited	1891	300,000	2,000	100	50	\$	373		first year				Par	
Shipping.														
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1865	\$1,500,000	80,000	\$18.75	all	\$	33,000	311.19	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Aug. 1, 91	\$31.30	4.81 per cent.	\$33 1/2, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1882	1,200,000	60,000	20	all	\$	354.01	882.6	(2 1/2 p. p. for 1889-90 ending 31 Dec. 1890)	June 1, 91	\$10.12	3.55	\$30 1/2, dis.	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1883	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	\$	347,853.31	2,709.36	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Sept. 22, 90	\$68.83	5.62	\$40, sellers	
China & Japan S.S. Co., Ltd.	1882	250,000	5,000	50	all	\$	25,000	1,974.17	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	April, 91			\$65, sellers	
Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.	1888	100,000	2,000	50	30	\$		1,278.66	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Sept. 1, 91	par nominal		par, com.	
Refineries.														
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1878	\$1,500,000	15,000	\$100	all	\$		1,840.16	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Aug. 28, 91	\$100.79	7.01	\$171	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1882	700,000	7,000	100	all	\$		2,941.29	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 31/12/90)	Mar. 27, 91	\$110.17	12.90	\$62	
Lands and Trusts.														
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1889	\$3,000,000	30,000	\$100	50	\$	1,250,000	681.64	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Aug. 1, 91	\$74.88	5.20	\$76, nom.	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	30	\$		1,546.55	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 31/12/90)				\$17, buyers	
Tramways.														
Hongkong High Level Tramways Company, Limited	1887	\$125,000	1,250	\$100	all	\$		1,247.54	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30 Nov. 90)		par nominal		\$70, sellers	
Mining.														
(a) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	180,000	18,000	\$10	all	\$							\$5, nom.	
(b) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	225,000	45,000	\$5	all	\$		\$4,700 on 9/2/91	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	May 1, 91			\$3.75	
(c) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	\$575,000	115,000	\$5	2	\$		\$40,616.09					\$50 cents	
(d) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	\$125,000	25,000	\$5	5	\$							\$2	
(e) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	\$600,000	60,000	\$10	all	\$		\$308,448.88	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$34 nom.	
(f) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	\$600,000	60,000	\$10	all	\$		\$385,815.15	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$400, buyers	
(g) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	\$4,000,000	8,000	\$500	all	\$		\$181.58					\$7 1/2, buyers	
(h) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	\$200,000	200,000	\$1	all	\$		\$58.51					\$7 1/2, sellers	
(i) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	\$1,000,000	1,000,000	\$1	17/11	\$		\$618.17	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$70 cts., sellers	
Planting, &c.														
China-Borneo Planting, Limited	1888	750,000	7,500	\$100	50	\$		\$68,468.61	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$12, buyers	
(a) Labak Planting Co., Limited	1889	250,000	5,000	\$50	50	\$		\$9,422.72	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Apr. 19, 91	\$50.24	6.88	\$45, nom.	
(b) H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	1889	800,000	8,000	\$50	all	\$		\$1,722.60	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$45, buyers	
Hotels, Buildings, &c.														
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1866	300,000	6,000	\$50	all	\$		2,961.55	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Sept. 5, 91	\$77.77	7.69	\$65, nom.	
Do. New Issue		300,000	6,000	\$50	25	\$								
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1888	200,000	4,000	\$50	50	\$		\$78,434.11	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$12, nom.	
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	200,000	4,000	\$50	50	\$		\$83.00	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$6, nom.	
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1880	625,000	12,500	\$50	41	\$		\$2.97	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	July 20, 91	\$38.79	4.80	\$27, sellers	
Shamien Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.	1889	100,000	5,000	\$20	20	\$							nominal	
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Ltd.	1889	250,000	2,500	\$100	all	\$	20,000	3,243.69	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Apr. 17, 91	\$112.58	7.60	\$200, nom.	
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.		50,000	1,000	\$50	50	\$		\$1,000.00	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$50, nom.	
Dispensaries.														
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1886	500,000	50,000	\$10	all	\$		\$4,342.74	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	May 15, 91	\$12.65	7.17	\$10 1/2, sales	
Cruikshank & Co., Limited	1888	80,000	1,600	\$50	all	\$		\$546 on 28/2/91					nominal.	
Lighting.														
Hongkong & China Cold Storage Co., Limited	1884	\$50,000	5,000	\$10	all	\$	14,326.4	\$1,034.18	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Apr. 9, 91	\$118.10	6.29	\$120, nom.	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1889	300,000	30,000	\$10	7 1/2	\$		\$6,879.73	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$5, nom.	
Iron Foundries.														
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	6,000	\$25	all	\$	1,000	3,600.75	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Mar. 11, 91	par	11.66	\$15, nom.	
A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	6,000	\$25	25	\$		7,951.61					nominal.	
Brick and Cement.														
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited	1886	100,000	4,000	\$25	17 1/2	\$		\$34,114.9	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$13, nom.	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	1889	1,000,000	20,000	\$50	50	\$		\$50,773.9	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)				\$15, nom.	
Miscellaneous.														
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1881	123,000	5,000	\$24.6	all	\$	46,000	505.7	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Aug. 10, 91		4.65	\$86, sellers	
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1872	30,000	600	\$50	all	\$		793.07	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Mar. 17, 91	\$52.23	6.86	\$75, nom.	
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1883	150,000	3,000	\$50	all	\$	25,000	6,119.60	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)	Mar. 24, 91	\$55.37	5.36	\$112 buyers	
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1886	100,000	10,000	\$10	all	\$		333.5	(10 p. p. for 1889-90 estimated to 30/9/91)			\$5.60	\$9 nom.	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1888	12,000	1,200	\$10	all	\$		\$49.61			par		\$10, nom.	
Marlborough Furniture Co., Ltd.	1889	75,000	3,000	\$25	all	\$							nominal.	